The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

EQUATORIAL EDITION
SEPTEMBER 2013

Sky Calendar – September 2013

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2 **Moon near Mars** (37° from Sun, morning sky) at 5h UT. Mag. +1.6.

2 **Moon near Beehive Cluster** (33° from Sun, morning sky) at 16h UT.

4 **Moon near Regulus** (12° from Sun, morning sky) at 11h UT.

5 **New Moon** at 11:35 UT. Start of lunation 1122.

6 **Venus 1.6° NNE of Spica** (40° from Sun, evening sky) at 4h UT. Mags. –4.0 and +1.0.

8 **Moon, Venus and Spica** within circle diameter 3.3° (32° from Sun, evening sky) at 15h UT.

8 **Moon very near Spica** (evening sky) at 16h UT.

8 **Mars 0.2° S of Beehive Cluster** (39° from Sun, morning sky) at 22h UT. Mag. +1.6.

8 **Moon very near Venus** (41° from Sun, evening sky) at 22h UT. Mag. –4.1. Spectacular occultation visible from southeast South America.

9 **Moon near Saturn** (51° from Sun, evening sky) at 18h UT. Mag. +0.7.

11 **Moon near Antares** (evening sky) at 23h UT.

12 **First Quarter Moon** at 17:09 UT.

15 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 17h UT (367,391 km; angular size 32.5').

18 **Venus 3.5° SSW of Saturn** (43° from Sun, evening sky) at 16h UT. Mags. –4.1 and +0.7.

19 **Full Moon** at 11:12 UT.

22 **September equinox** at 20:44 UT. The time when the Sun reaches the point along the ecliptic where it crosses into the southern celestial hemisphere marking the start of autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

24 **Moon near the Pleiades** (morning sky) at 6h UT.

27 **Last Quarter Moon** at 3:55 UT.

25 **Mercury 0.7° NNE of Spica** (22° from Sun, evening sky) at 1h UT. Mags. –0.1 and +1.0.

25 **Moon near Aldebaran** (112° from Sun, morning sky) at 2h UT.

27 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 18h UT (distance 404,308 km; angular size 29.6').

28 **Moon near Jupiter** (77° from Sun, morning sky) at 6h UT. Mag. –2.2.

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Singapore Standard Time = UT + 8 hours.)

The Great Square of Pegasus is a large asterism. It contains few naked-eye stars. The ancient constellation of Aquarius represents a young man pouring water from a jar into the mouth of a large fish, Piscis Austrinus. A celestial aviary – Tucana the Toucan, Grus the Crane, Pavo the Peacock, and the mythical Phoenix.

The Summer Triangle consists of Vega, Altair, and Deneb. The traditional symbol for healing, a serpent (Serpens), is holding the Greek god of medicine. He is the OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON. COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

Ophiuchus represents the Greek god of medicine. He is holding a serpent (Serpens), a traditional symbol for healing. The Teapot is a distinct pattern of eight bright stars in the constellation Sagittarius (The Archer). The CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON.

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS
EARLY SEPT 9 PM
LATE SEPT 8 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 0° AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES.

Symbols

Galaxy
Double Star
Variable Star
Diffuse Nebula
Planetary Nebula
Open Star Cluster
Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

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About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Singapore Standard Time is UT plus 8 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

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CELESTIAL OBJECTS

Skymaps.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Altair	Aql	●	Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.8 ly.
α Centauri	Cen	◙	Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
δ Cephei	Cep	◉	Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5.366 days. Mag 6 companion.
Deneb	Cyg	●	Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=1,400±200 ly.
α Herculis	Her	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.
Vega	Lyr	●	The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly.
Fomalhaut	PsA	●	Brightest star in Piscis Austrinus. In Arabic the "fish's mouth". Dist=25 ly.
Antares	Sco	●	Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

M31	And	⌀	The Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.5 million ly.
M2	Aqr	⊕	Resembles a fuzzy star in binoculars.
η Aquilae	Aql	◉	Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.
6397	Ara	⊕	Thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly.
μ Cephei	Cep	◉	Herschel's Garnet Star. One of the reddest stars. Mag 3.4 to 5.1 over 730 days.
χ Cygni	Cyg	◉	Long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.3 & 14.2 over 407 days.
M39	Cyg	⁘	May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly.
ν Draconis	Dra	◙	Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly.
M13	Her	⊕	Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.
M92	Her	⊕	Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.
ε Lyrae	Lyr	◙	Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double.
R Lyrae	Lyr	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days.
M12	Oph	⊕	Close to the brighter M10. Dist=18,000 ly.
M10	Oph	⊕	3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly.
IC 4665	Oph	⁘	Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
6633	Oph	⁘	Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
κ Pavonis	Pav	◉	Cepheid-type. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 4.8 over 9.088 days.
6752	Pav	⊕	One of the better globular star clusters in the sky. Dist=14,000 ly.
M15	Peg	⊕	Only globular known to contain a planetary nebula (Mag 14, d=1"). Dist=30,000 ly.
M8	Sgr	□	Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M25	Sgr	⁘	Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M22	Sgr	⊕	A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M4	Sco	⊕	A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
6231	Sco	⁘	Easy to see in binoculars. Dist=5,900 ly.
M6	Sco	⁘	Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M7	Sco	⁘	Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
M5	Ser	⊕	Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.
6025	TrA	⁘	A small open star cluster in Milky Way. Dist=2,700 ly.
SMC	Tuc	⌀	Small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly.
Cr 399	Vul	⁘	Coathanger asterism or "Brocchi's Cluster". Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly.

Telescopic Objects

7009	Aqr	✧	Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages.
7293	Aqr	✧	Helix Nebula. Spans nearly 1/4 deg. Requires dark sky. Dist=300 ly.
Albireo	Cyg	◙	Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4".
61 Cygni	Cyg	◙	Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4".
γ Delphini	Del	◙	Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.
β Lyrae	Lyr	◉	Eclipsing binary. Mag varies between 3.3 & 4.3 over 12.940 days. Fainter mag 7.2 blue star.
M57	Lyr	✧	Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23	Sgr	⁘	Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	□	Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	⁘	A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17	Sgr	□	Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
6124	Sco	⁘	Contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly.
M11	Sct	⁘	Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly.
M16	Ser	□	Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
M27	Vul	✧	Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.

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